

## BULLETS OF ACTIVITY IN EASTERN CONNECTICUT

## BUILDING AND BUSINESS.

Factory Construction Furnishes the Chief Activity During the Week

The number of real estate sales for the past week shows a substantial gain over the corresponding week of last year. In the cities reported in the Connecticut Real Estate Association's weekly bulletin, 373, as against 313 for last year. Mortgage loans for the week aggregated \$1,260,000, an increase over the \$1,000,000 of last year when the total was \$728,915.

Three petitions in bankruptcy were filed during the past week with assets of \$1,500 and liabilities of \$3,000 against four petitions with assets of \$510 and liabilities of \$2,354 for the corresponding week of 1914.

The four new lot stock companies organized last week in Connecticut have total authorized capital of \$190,000, a decrease over the \$200,000 of last year when there were five incorporations with aggregate capital of \$250,000. In 1913 there were two incorporations with authorized capital of only \$7,500.

The volume of building for the past week in Connecticut also shows a decided increase. There were 122 permits issued, for buildings estimated to cost \$1,354,010, in the cities of New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Stamford, Waterbury, Norwalk and New Britain.

Factory construction forms the largest part of the building business for the week. Contracts for factory buildings were awarded in New Haven, Bridgeport, and Waterbury during the week to the amount of over \$1,000,000. Contracts for other buildings of one, two and three-family houses were let in New Haven, Hartford and Bridgeport to the amount of \$1,000,000.

Plans and specifications for a bungalow for Dr. E. P. Brewer are being prepared by Architect C. H. Preston, to be built on East Main street, near the corner of New York street.

The volume of new work reported during the week runs rather light. Plans are being drawn or have been completed for factory buildings in Hartford and Bridgeport, and a large addition to the Danforth store and tenement blocks in Bridgeport and New Haven, a store and office building in Hartford and a small number of one, two and three-family houses.

Norwich had 13 sales of real estate during the past week, as against nine a year ago. For the two weeks the mortgage loans were \$22,065 and \$20,500.

In New London there were eight sales this week compared with four a year ago. The loans for the two weeks were \$54,335 and \$6,760.

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By County Agent F. C. WARNER

## APPLE MARKETING.

Commercial Supply Much Less Than Last Year—Market Conditions Show Marked Improvement.

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Unfortunately, when the demand for apples is good, many growers and packers seem to feel that poor grading is justified, and in such years that is a tendency to lower standards. Attention is called to the fact that no condition can justify anything but an honest pack. For a poor grade and shoddy pack the producer ultimately must pay, although temporarily the packer may receive an advantage. Apples should be sold for just what they are, according to the marketing grades. Whether or not the price may be high, growers and dealers alike should adhere strictly to that policy.

Under all conditions there are certain fundamental processes that ought to be observed in preparing the crop for market if success is to be assured.

The fruit should be picked and packed in such condition as to insure it against abnormal deterioration. With perishable varieties having a long shipping season it is suggested that growers should not attempt to harvest the crop at one picking, but rather should glean the trees for only such fruit as is ready to come off, repeating the process until the crop has been picked in uniform condition. The advantage is that the shipping period may begin earlier and last longer, thereby securing greater time for effecting distribution. Furthermore, if all the fruit is harvested at the same time, it is to be remembered that shipments represent extreme stages of maturity, ranging from ripe to green in the same package, and that frequently toward the end of the season over-ripe condition of a portion of the crop may result from failure to pick fruit only what is in condition for marketing.

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## AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

## FEEDING POULTRY.

Some of the Essential Points Which Aid in Getting Results.

The average poultry flock is not properly fed, principally due to the lack of knowledge on the part of the owner. This is true not only in the matter of the kind of feeds but also in the manner in which they are given. There are three requisites: Regularity in feeding; a properly balanced ration; and the right quantity.

The feeding should be done at regular intervals, just as important with hens as it is with cows. It is surprising how quickly fowls become accustomed to the feeding hour, and how they will anxiously await the appearance of the attendant.

Corn, wheat and oats, and their products—cracked corn, middlings and ground oats or oatmeal—are complete foods. To these should be added meat scrap, and when possible, some other grain or cake, buckwheat, barley, etc. A good mash food (mash should be fed once a day) is composed of bran, two parts; cornmeal, middlings, ground oats and meat scrap, one part each. The parts to be governed by weight. This mash can be fed in either a dry or a moistened state, but must never be given sloppy. The grain feed is made up by measurement while it should be equal parts whole corn, wheat and oats. In summer what is the right quantity to feed the stock, so they can help themselves at will; and there should be green food, or turnips or beets, given daily. The fowls must be kept dry, and all the grain scattered among it so the fowls exercise as they feed.

Just what is the right quantity to feed can not be set down by rule. The feeder must keep a watch on the appetites. The fowls must be kept dry, and all the grain scattered among it so the fowls exercise as they feed.

It is claimed that a fowl should have all that it will eat up clean. That is, so provided the quality is of the right sort, and is so balanced that it will meet the object desired. To feed fattening food for eggs or egg food for meat is a waste of feed. The ration required for making eggs must be rich in nitrogen, while that needed for fat cells must be rich in carbon.

There is entirely too much corn fed to the fowls as there is food in the egg diet to balance the nitrogenous feed.

Feeding mash, about what would be a half handful is sufficient for each member of the flock. Some poultrymen feed mash in the morning, some in the evening. With good drying weather, the mash can be given in the morning and the same day it is cut even though it appears somewhat green.

Alfalfa is sometimes put into the cock and stock or mown too green, but it is more frequently allowed to dry out too much. The leaves form the part of the alfalfa hay that is most valuable. When the leaves are dry much more rapidly than the stems, and when handled drop off somewhat, leaving a coarse stalk.

When the hay is partly cured in the swath, it should be cut, and the leaves and stems should be kept together. Besides saving more of the leaves, hay of a better quality is higher in nutritive value. Alfalfa can be put in the stack or the mow at about the same time as the clover, and the same results. If put into the stack or mow, green, musty hay will result.

Red clover is an excellent soil-improver and should be used to the best advantage for this purpose, but a ton of alfalfa contains seven pounds of nitrogen and one pound of phosphoric acid more than the same amount of red clover. The total manure produced as a by-product in feeding a ton of alfalfa hay is relatively more valuable than the total manure produced in feeding the same amount of clover hay, because richer in nitrogen.

Alfalfa has a deeper and heavier root system than clover and is more efficient in adding vegetable matter of a high nitrogen content to the soil. The deeper root system makes alfalfa more efficient than clover in using the mineral matter contained in the subsoil and improving drainage. Looking toward the future with respect to the production of a high yield of more valuable forage per acre and to maintaining the productivity of the soil, it is a matter of wisdom to raise more acres of alfalfa and clover and fewer acres of timothy.

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